LESSON 16

In this lesson we learn the following :

#(1) We have seen in Book Two (Lessons 4 and 10) that most Arabic verbs are made up of three letters which are called radiclas, e.g., شَرِبَ ،جَلَسَ ،كَتَبَ.

A verb consisting of three radicals is called a *thulâthî* verb (الفِعْلُ الثُّلاثِي).

There are, however, certain verbs which consist of four radicals, e.g., تَرْجَمَ 'he translated', بَسْمَلَ 'he said *bismillahirrahmânirrahîm*', هَرْوَلَ 'he walked fast'.

A verb consisting of four radicals is called a *rubâ'î* verb (الفِعْلُ الرُّباعِي).

A verb in Arabic may be either *mujarrad* (المُجَرَّدُ) or *mazîd* (المَزِيدُ).

a) A *mujarrad* verb has only three letters if it is *thulâthî*, and only four letters if it is *rubâ'î*, and no extra letters have been added to them in order to modify the meaning, e.g., سَلِمَ (salima)[1] 'he was safe', زَلْزَلَ (zalzala) 'he shook (it) violently'.

b) In a *mazîd* verb one or more letters have been added to the radicals in order to modify the meaning, e.g.,

a *thulâthî* verb : from سَلِمَ (salima) :

سَلَّمَ sa**l**lama[2] 'he saved'. Here the second radical has been doubled.

سَالَمَ s**â**lama 'he made peace'. Here an *alif* has been added after the first radical.

تَسَلَّمَ **t**asa**l**lama 'he received'. Here a *tâ'* has been added before the first radical, and the second radical has been doubled.

أَسْلَمَ **?**aslama[3] 'he became Muslim'. Here a *hamzah* has been added before the first radical.

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[1]- Only the consonants are the radicals. In this verb the radicals are : **s l m**.

[2] - The extra letters are written in bold type to distinguish them from the radicals.

[3]- I use this sign (?) to reprsent the hamzah (ء) at the beginning of a word because the sign (') is too small.

اِسْتَسْلَمَ ?istaslama 'he surrendered'. Here three letters (*hamzah, sîn* and *tâ'*) have been added before the first radical.

<u>a *rubâ'î* verb : from زَلْزَلَ zalzala :</u>

تَزَلْزَلَ tazalzala 'it shook violently[1]'. Here a *tâ'* has been added before the first radical.

Each of these modified forms is called a *bâb* (البابُ).

***Abwâb* of the *mujarrad* verb :**

There are six groups of the *mujarrad* verb of which we have learnt four in Book Two (L 10). Each of these groups is also called *bâb* in Arabic, and its plural is *abwâb* (الأَبْوابُ). Here are the six groups :

1) **a-u** group : سَجَدَ يَسْجُدُ (sa**j**ada ya-s**j**udu).

2) **a-i** group : جَلَسَ يَجْلِسُ (ja**l**asa ya-j**l**isu).

3) **a-a** group : فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ (fa**t**a<u>h</u>a ya-f**t**a<u>h</u>u).

4) **i-a** group : فَهِمَ يَفْهَمُ (fa**h**ima ya-f**h**amu).

5) **u-u** group : قَرُبَ يَقْرُبُ (qa**r**uba ya-q**r**ubu) 'to approach, come near'.

6) **i-i** group : وَرِثَ يَرِثُ (wa**r**itha ya-**r**ithu) 'to inherit'.

#(2) We have just been introduced to some of the *abwâb* of the *mazîd* verb. We will now learn one of these *abwâb* in some detail. The *bâb* we are going to learn is *bâb fa''la* (بابُ فَعَّلَ). In this *bâb* the second radical is doubled, e.g., قَبَّلَ (qa**bb**ala) 'he kissed', دَرَّسَ (da**rr**asa) 'he taught', سَجَّلَ (sa**jj**ala) 'he recorded'.

The *mu<u>d</u>âri'* : Let us now learn the *mu<u>d</u>âri'* of this *bâb*. As a rule the حَرْفُ المُضارَعَةِ[2] takes *<u>d</u>ammah* if the verb is composed of four letters. As the verb in

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[1]- e.g., زَلْزَلَ اللهُ الأرْضَ، فَتَزَلْزَلَتْ 'Allah shook the earth violently, and it shook'.

this *bâb* is made up of four letters, the حَرْفُ المُضارَعَة takes *dammah*. The first radical takes *fathah*, the second takes *sukûn*, the third takes *kasrah*, and the fourth[1] takes the case-ending, e.g.,

قَبَّلَ : يُـقَـبِّـلُ (yu-qabbil-u)-- سَجَّلَ : يُسَجِّلُ (yu-sajjil-u).

The *amr* : The *amr* is formed by dropping the حَرْفُ المُضارَعَة and the case-ending, e.g., تُـقَـبِّـلُ : قَـبِّـلْ (tu-**qabbil**-u : qabbil) 'kiss!' -- تُـدَرِّسُ : دَرِّسْ (tu-**darris**-u : darris) 'teach!'

The *masdar* : We have been introduced to the *masdar* in Book Two (L 11). The *thulâthî mujarrad* verbs do not have any particular pattern for the *masdar*. It comes on different patterns, e.g., قَتَلَ 'he killed' : قَتْلٌ 'killing' -- كَتَبَ 'he wrote' : كِتابَةٌ 'writing' -- دَخَلَ 'he entered' : دُخُولٌ 'entry' -- شَرِبَ 'he drank' : شُرْبٌ 'drinking'.

But in *mazîd* verbs each *bâb* has its own pattern for *masdar*. The *masdar*-pattern of *bâb* **fa''ala** is تَفْعِـيـلٌ (taf'îl-un), e.g., قَبَّلَ : تَقْـبِـيـلٌ (ta**qbîl**-un) 'kissing' -- سَجَّلَ : تَسْجِيـلٌ (tas**jîl**-un) 'recording' -- دَرَّسَ : تَدْرِيسٌ (ta**drîs**-un) 'teaching'.

The *masdar* of a *nâqis* verb, and of a verb wherein the third radical is *hamzah*, is on the on the pattern of تَفْعِلَةٌ (taf'ilat-un), e.g., سَمَّى 'he named' : تَسْمِيَةٌ (**tasmiyat**-un) 'naming' -- رَبَّى 'he educated' : تَرْبِـيَـةٌ (**tarbiyat**-un) 'education' -- هَنَّأَ 'he congratulated' : تَهْنِئَةٌ (**tahni'at**-un) 'congratulation'.

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[2]- We have learnt in Book Two (L 10) that one these four letters ي، ت، أ، ن is prefixed to the *mudâri'*, e.g., يَكْتُبُ، تَكْتُبُ، أَكْتُبُ، نَكْتُبُ. These four letters are called حُرُوفُ المُضارَعَة (*hurûf al-mudâra'ati*).

[1]- Because of the doubling of the second radical, the number of letters in this *bâb* are four. If the verb has four letters, the حَرْفُ المُضارَعَة has *dammah*; and if it has three, five or six letters, the حَرْفُ المَضارَعة has *fathah*.

The ***ism al-fâ'il*** (اسمُ الفاعل) : We have larnt the formation of *ism al-fâ'il* from the *thulâthî mujarrad* in L 4 of this Book. Here we learn its formation fron *bâb* **fa''ala.** Its formed by replacing the حَرْفُ المُضارِعَةِ with **mu-.** As the *ism al-fâ'il* is a noun it takes the *tanwîn*, e.g., يُسَجِّلُ : مُسَجِّلٌ (**yu**-sajjil-u : **mu**-sajjil-un) 'a tape-recorder' -- يُدَرِّسُ : مُدَرِّسٌ (**yu**-darris-u : **mu**-darris-un) 'a teacher'.

The ***ism al-maf'ûl*** (اسْمُ المفعُول) : In all the *abwâb* of the *mazîd* the *ism al-maf'ûl* is just like the *ism al-fâ'il* except that the second radical second takes *fat<u>h</u>ah* instead of *kasrah*, e.g., يُجَلِّدُ 'he binds (a book)' : مُجَلِّدٌ (**mu**jallid-un) 'book-binder', مُجَلَّدٌ (**mu**jallad-un) 'bound'.
يُحَمِّدُ 'he praises much' : مُحَمِّدٌ (**mu<u>h</u>**ammid-un) 'one who praises much', مُحَمَّدٌ (**mu<u>h</u>**ammad-un) 'one who has been praised much'.

The noun of place and time (اسْما المَكان والزَّمان) : In all the *abwâb* of the *mazîd* the noun of place and time is the same as the *ism al-maf'ûl,* e.g., يُصَلِّي 'he prays' : مُصَلًّى (mu<u>s</u>alla-n) 'place of prayer'.

#(3)We have already learnt certain patterns of the the broken plural. Here we learn two more :

a) فَعَلَةٌ (**fa'alat**-un), e.g., طَلَبَةٌ 'students' plural of طالِبٌ.

b) فُعَلٌ (**fu'al**-un), e.g., نُسَخٌ 'copies' plural of نُسْخَةٌ.

#(4) Here we learn two more patterns of the *ma<u>s</u>dar* from the *thulâthî mujarrad* :

a) فَعْلٌ (**fa'l**-un), e.g., شَرْحٌ (**shar<u>h</u>**-un) *ma<u>s</u>dar* of شَرَحَ يَشْرَحُ 'to explain'.

b) فِعَالٌ (**fi'âl**-un), e.g., غِيَابٌ (**ghiyâb**-un) *ma<u>s</u>dar* of غَابَ يَغِيبُ 'to be absent'.

✍Exercises

General :

Answer the following questions.

1a) Sort out the *thulâthî* from the *rubâ'î* in the following.

1b) Sort out the *thulâthî mujarrad* from the *thulâthî mazîd* in the following.

2) Write the *mudâri'*, the *amr* and the *masdar* of each of the following verbs as shown in the example.

3) Write the *ism al-fâ'il* of each of the following verbs.

4) Write the *mudâri'*, *ism al-fâ'il* and *ism al-maf'ûl* of each of the following verbs.

6) Underline in the following sentences the verbs belonging to *bâb fa''al* and their various derivatives.

7) Give the plural of each of the following nouns on the pattern of فَعَلَةٌ.

8) Give the plural of each of the following nouns on the pattern of فُعَلٌ.

9) Give the *masdar* of each of the following verbs on the pattern of فَعْلٌ.

10) Give the *masdar* of each of the following verbs on the pattern of فعالٌ.

11) What is the plural of دُكْتُورٌ?

12) Use the word يَبْدُو in a sentence of your own.